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EXAMINER

CHAI, LONGBIT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

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05/14/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/992,823

Applicant(s)

WONG ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 and 49-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 and 49-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Currently pending claims are 1 – 47 and 49 – 54.

Response to Arguments

2. In view of the Pre-Appeal arguments filed on 25 April 2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 3, 8 – 13, 16, 31 – 33, 38 – 43, 47, 49, 50 – 52 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ciacelli (U.S. Patent 6,236,727), and in view of Crick et al. (U.S. Patent 5,675,793).

As per claim 1, 31, 40, 47 and 49, Ciacelli teaches a method comprising the steps of:

sending a first encrypted routine of a software driver to a peripheral device, wherein the software driver is to interface with the peripheral device (Ciacelli: Column 2 Line 61 – 63 and Column 5 Line 43 – 45). *Examiner notes:* Ciacelli teaches sending a encrypted version of a decryption algorithm routine to a device. However, Ciacelli does not teach **the decryption algorithm routine is used by a software driver** (i.e. interpreted as a first routine of a software driver that is consistent with the disclosure of the instant application (SPEC: Page 3 Line 10 – 15)).

Crick teaches the decryption algorithm routine can be used by a software device driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: one of the component device driver within a layered software architecture has the capability of encrypting and decrypting the security sensitive data and as such the given device driver requires / uses encryption / decryption algorithm routines in order to perform the encryption / decryption algorithm functions).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Crick within the system of Ciacelli because (a) Ciacelli teaches a hardware device performs an encryption and decryption functions (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 50 – 52 and Column 5 Line 5 – 60) and (b) Crick teaches an encryption / decryption function can be included and separately performed in a component device driver within a layered structure of software device drivers so that not only each layer of device drivers can be developed and tested independently one another (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108) but also reduces the overhead / burden of allocation (de-allocation) of memory working spaces

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by allocating, prior to executing software routines (e.g. component device drivers), an amount of memory necessary to satisfy the requirements of all the software routines (Crick: Column 4 Line 5 – 15).

decrypting, at the peripheral device, the first encrypted routine to generate a plaintext routine (Examiner notes the encrypted “encryption algorithm routine” must be first decrypted prior to the proper use by a software driver to perform the data decryption function); and

providing the plaintext routine to the software driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: the decrypted “decryption algorithm routine” is then presented to the device driver for decrypting the security data).

As per claim 2, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a encrypted version of a decryption algorithm routine to the device, instead of sending a encrypted version of a encryption algorithm routine to the device – i.e., Ciacelli as modified does not disclose expressly the first encrypted routine is an encrypted version of an encryption routine.

Examiner notes Ciacelli as modified teaches (a) Crick teaches the device driver can perform not only the decryption function but also the encryption function and thus the encryption algorithm routine should be needed by a device driver as well (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51) and (b) Ciacelli teaches first, sending the encryption version of the decryption algorithm to the hardware device (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 43 – 45) and further teaches re-encrypting security data when forwarding the data down to a chain of multiple devices (Ciacelli: Column 4 Line 42 – 45, Column 5 Line 54 – 60 and Column 7

Line 58 – 65). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recognize the encryption algorithm routine is equally needed on downloading a pair of a decryption / encryption algorithm routines in order to perform the re-encryption function after decrypting the data.

As per claim 3 and 50, Ciacelli as modified teaches the first encrypted routine is an encrypted version of a decryption routine (See the same rationale of rejection as set forth above in claim 1 of this Section).

As per claim 8, 33 and 38, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a decryption code to the peripheral device, where the decryption code is to be used by the peripheral device to decrypt the first encrypted routine (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 45 – 60).

As per claim 9, Ciacelli as modified teaches removing the plaintext routine (Ciacelli: Column 7 Line 16 – 21).

As per claim 10 and 54, Ciacelli as modified teaches encrypting, at the peripheral device, the plaintext routine to generate a second encrypted routine, where the second encrypted routine is a version of the first encrypted routine (Examiner notes Ciacelli teaches first, sending the encryption version of the decryption algorithm to the hardware device (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 43 – 45) and further teaches re-encrypting security data when forwarding the data down to a chain of multiple devices (Ciacelli: Column 4 Line

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42 – 45, Column 5 Line 54 – 60 and Column 7 Line 58 – 65). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recognize the downloading of decryption / encryption algorithm routines are equally needed by each device on a chain of multiple devices in order to perform the re-encryption function after decrypting the data – also see the same rationale addressed in claim 17).

As per claim 11, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a encryption code to the peripheral device, where the encryption code is to be used by the peripheral device to encrypt the plaintext routine (Ciacelli: Column 6 Line 42 – 45: an encryption key can be also qualified as an encryption code – i.e. key code).

As per claim 12 and 32, Ciacelli as modified teaches the second encrypted routine is a modified version of the first encrypted routine (Ciacelli: Column 7 Line 24 – 29 and Column 5 Line 55 – 56: the encrypted “decryption / encryption algorithm routines” can be updated changed on a needed basis).

As per claim 13, Ciacelli as modified teaches selecting the first encrypted routine from a plurality of different encrypted routines, wherein the plurality of different encrypted routines are functionally equivalent (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 55 – 57).

As per claim 16, Ciacelli as modified teaches providing includes storing the plaintext routine in a location in memory accessible by the software driver, and where the location in memory is known to the software driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: the decrypted “encryption / decryption algorithm routine” is then presented to the device driver for encrypting / decrypting the security data).

As per claim 39, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a encryption code to the peripheral device, where the encryption code is to be used by the peripheral device to encrypt the plaintext routine (Ciacelli: Column 6 Line 42 – 45: an encryption key is qualified as an encryption code – i.e. key code).

As per claim 41, Ciacelli as modified teaches said first interface and said second interface are implemented using a same interface (Ciacelli: see for example: Column 5 Line 43 – 48: the same interface of decryption module to receive and execute the decryption function for encrypted routine).

As per claim 42, the claim limitations are met as the same reasons as that set forth above in rejecting claim 10 and 11.

As per claim 43, Ciacelli as modified teaches the first hardware component and the second component are implemented using a same hardware component (Ciacelli:

see for example: Column 5 Line 43 – 48: the same hardware component of decryption module to receive and execute the decryption function for encrypted routine).

As per claim 51, Ciacelli as modified teaches the first encrypted data includes an encrypted version of one of: a private encryption key, a private decryption key, a chip ID, and a device ID (Ciacelli: Column 6 Line 42 – 45).

As per claim 52, Ciacelli as modified teaches the application includes a software driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: one of the component device driver within a layered software architecture has the capability of encrypting and decrypting the security sensitive data and as such the given device driver requires / uses encryption / decryption algorithm routines in order to perform the encryption / decryption algorithm functions).

3. Claims 4, 5, 7, 17 – 19, 21 – 27, 30, 34, 35, 37, 44, 46 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ciacelli (U.S. Patent 6,236,727), and in view of Crick et al. (U.S. Patent 5,675,793), in view of Freeman (U.S. Patent 2002/0129374).

As per claim 17, Ciacelli teaches a method comprising:

sending a first encrypted routine of a software driver to a hardware device, wherein the software driver is to interface with the hardware device, and where

the first encrypted routine is an encrypted version of a encryption routine

(Ciacelli: Column 2 Line 61 – 63 and Column 5 Line 43 – 45: Examiner notes: Ciacelli teaches sending a encrypted version of a decryption algorithm routine to a device).

However, Ciacelli does not teach (a) the decryption algorithm routine is used by a software driver (i.e. interpreted as a first routine of a software driver that is consistent with the disclosure of the instant application (SPEC: Page 3 Line 10 – 15)), and (b) Ciacelli teaches sending a encrypted version of a decryption algorithm routine to the device, instead of sending a encrypted version of a encryption algorithm routine to the device. The rationale of rejections for (a) and (b) are explored in detail as follow.

- ✓ For part (a): **Ciacelli does not teach “the decryption algorithm routine is used by a software driver”.**

Crick teaches the decryption algorithm routine can be used by a software device driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: one of the component device driver within a layered software architecture has the capability of encrypting and decrypting the security sensitive data and as such the given device driver requires / uses encryption / decryption algorithm routines in order to perform the encryption / decryption algorithm functions).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Crick within the system of Ciacelli because (a) Ciacelli teaches a hardware device performs an encryption and decryption functions (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line

50 – 52 and Column 5 Line 5 – 60) and (b) Crick teaches an encryption / decryption function can be included and separately performed in a component device driver within a layered structure of software device drivers so that not only each layer of device drivers can be developed and tested independently one another (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108) but also reduces the overhead / burden of allocation (de-allocation) of memory working spaces by allocating, prior to executing software routines (e.g. component device drivers), an amount of memory necessary to satisfy the requirements of all the software routines (Crick: Column 4 Line 5 – 15).

- ✓ For part (b): **Ciacelli does not teach “sending a encrypted version of a encryption algorithm routine to the device”**, even though Ciacelli does teach “sending a encrypted version of a decryption algorithm routine to the device”.

Examiner notes (a) Crick teaches the device driver can perform not only the decryption function but also the encryption function and thus the encryption algorithm routine should be needed by a device driver as well (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51) and (b) Ciacelli teaches first, sending the encryption version of the decryption algorithm to the hardware device (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 43 – 45) and further teaches re-encrypting security data when forwarding the data down to a chain of multiple devices (Ciacelli: Column 4 Line 42 – 45, Column 5 Line 54 – 60 and Column 7

Line 58 – 65). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recognize the encryption algorithm routine is equally needed on downloading a pair of a decryption / encryption algorithm routines in order to perform the re-encryption function after decrypting the data.

Ciacelli does not teach the **hardware device is a graphic chip**.

Freeman teaches the hardware device is a graphic chip (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Freeman within the system of Ciacelli because (a) Ciacelli discloses the video multimedia content scrambling system (CSS) and Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) standard (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50 and (b) Freeman teaches using a graphic chip to realize the MPEG adaptation and to process the video data stream (Freeman: Paragraph [0117] and Figure 7 Element 376 & 388).

decrypting, at the graphics chip, the first encrypted routine to generate a plaintext routine, wherein the plaintext routine is a version of the encryption routine (Examiner notes the encrypted “encryption algorithm routine” must be first decrypted prior to the proper use by a software driver to perform the data encryption function); and

storing the plaintext routine in memory in a location known to the software driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: the decrypted “encryption algorithm routine” is then presented to the device driver for encrypting the security data).

As per claim 4, 34 and 53, Ciacelli does not disclose expressly the peripheral device is a graphics chip.

Freeman teaches the hardware device is a graphic chip (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Freeman within the system of Ciacelli because (a) Ciacelli discloses the video multimedia content scrambling system (CSS) and Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) standard (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50 and (b) Freeman teaches using a graphic chip to realize the MPEG adaptation and to process the video data stream (Freeman: Paragraph [0117] and Figure 7 Element 376 & 388).

As per claim 5, 35 and 44, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by a graphics chip (Ciacelli: see for example: Column 3 Line 25 – 43, Column 5 Line 43 – 60 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) & (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

Ciacelli in view of Freeman does not disclose expressly decrypting is performed by a 3D pipe of the graphics chip.

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ciacelli to accommodate decrypting is performed by a 3D pipe of the graphics chip because Ciacelli in view of Freeman teaches decrypting / encrypting can be performed by multiple peripheral devices in MPEG video data encryption techniques (Ciacelli: see for example, Column 7 Line 58 – 65 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) and 3D (3-Dimension) engine is merely one part of a series of video graphic chips in this claimed subject of matter to perform encryption / decryption).

As per claim 7, 37 and 46, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by dedicated encryption hardware of the graphics chip (Ciacelli: see for example: Abstract Line 15 – 17 and Column 2 Line 55 – 63) & (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

As per claim 18, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a decryption code to the peripheral device, where the decryption code is to be used by the peripheral device to decrypt the first encrypted routine (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 45 – 60).

As per claim 19, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by a graphics chip (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43, Column 5 Line 43 – 60 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) & (Freeman: Paragraph [0117]).

Ciacelli as modified does not disclose expressly decrypting is performed by a 3D pipe of the graphics chip.

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ciacelli to accommodate decrypting is performed by a 3D pipe of the graphics chip because Ciacelli in view of Freeman teaches decrypting / encrypting can be performed by multiple peripheral devices in MPEG video data encryption techniques (Ciacelli: see for example, Column 7 Line 58 – 65 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) and 3D (3-Dimension) engine is merely one part of a series of video graphic chips in this claimed subject of matter to perform encryption / decryption).

As per claim 21, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by dedicated encryption hardware of the graphics chip (Ciacelli: see for example: Abstract Line 15 – 17 and Column 2 Line 55 – 63) & (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

As per claim 22, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed through a series of components coupled within the graphics chip (Ciacelli: see for example: Column 7 Line 58 – 65) & (Freeman: see for example, Paragraph [0117]).

As per claim 23, Ciacelli as modified teaches removing the plaintext routine (Ciacelli: see for example: Column 7 Line 16 – 21).

As per claim 24, Ciacelli as modified teaches encrypting, at the peripheral device, the plaintext routine to generate a second encrypted routine, where the second

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encrypted routine is a version of the first encrypted routine (Examiner notes Ciacelli teaches first, sending the encryption version of the decryption algorithm to the hardware device (Ciacelli: Column 5 Line 43 – 45) and further teaches re-encrypting security data when forwarding the data down to a chain of multiple devices (Ciacelli: Column 4 Line 42 – 45, Column 5 Line 54 – 60 and Column 7 Line 58 – 65). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recognize the downloading of decryption / encryption algorithm routines are equally needed by each device on a chain of multiple devices in order to perform the re-encryption function after decrypting the data – also see the same rationale addressed in claim 17).

As per claim 25, Ciacelli as modified teaches sending a encryption code to the peripheral device, where the encryption code is to be used by the peripheral device to encrypt the plaintext routine (Ciacelli: Column 6 Line 42 – 45: an encryption key can be also qualified as an encryption code – i.e. key code. Regarding encrypting the plaintext routine, see the same rationale addressed above in claim 10).

As per claim 26, Ciacelli as modified teaches the second encrypted routine is a modified version of the first encrypted routine (Ciacelli: Column 7 Line 24 – 29 and Column 5 Line 55 – 56: the encrypted “decryption / encryption algorithm routines” can be updated changed on a needed basis).

As per claim 27, Ciacelli as modified teaches selecting the first encrypted routine from a plurality of different encrypted routines, wherein the plurality of different encrypted routines are functionally equivalent (Ciacelli: see for example: Column 14 Line 10 – 15).

As per claim 30, Ciacelli as modified teaches providing includes storing the plaintext routine in a location in memory accessible by the software driver, and where the location in memory is known to the software driver (Crick: Column 3 Line 50 – 51 and Figure 1 / Element 106 – 108: the decrypted “encryption / decryption algorithm routine” is then presented to the device driver for encrypting / decrypting the security data).

4. Claims 6, 20, 36 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ciacelli (U.S. Patent 6,236,727), and in view of Crick et al. (U.S. Patent 5,675,793), in view of Freeman (U.S. Patent 2002/0129374), and in view of Ho (U.S. Patent 5,495,432).

As per claim 6, 36 and 45, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by a graphics chip (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43, Column 5 Line 43 – 60 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) & (Freeman: Paragraph [0117]). Ciacelli as modified does not disclose expressly decrypting is performed by a IDCT component of the graphics chip.

Ho teaches decrypting is performed by a IDCT component of the graphics chip (Ho: Column 13 Line 35 – 37).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to to combine the teaching of Ho within the system of Ciacelli as modified because (a) Ciacelli discloses the video multimedia content scrambling system (CSS) and Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) standard (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50 and (b) Ho teaches using a IDCT component of a graphic functionality to realize the MPEG adaptation and to process the video data stream (Ho: Column 13 Line 35 – 37).

As per claim 20, Ciacelli as modified teaches decrypting is performed by a graphics chip (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43, Column 5 Line 43 – 60 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50) & (Freeman: Paragraph [0117]). Ciacelli as modified does not disclose expressly decrypting is performed by a IDCT component of the graphics chip.

Ho teaches decrypting is performed by a IDCT component of the graphics chip (Ho: Column 13 Line 35 – 37).

See the same rationale of combination in rejecting claim 6.

5. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ciacelli (U.S. Patent 6,236,727), and in view of Crick et al. (U.S. Patent 5,675,793), and in view of Wilson (U.S. Patent 4,520,232).

As per claim 14, Ciacelli does not disclose expressly decrypting includes using a map as a decryption key.

Wilson teaches decrypting includes using a map as a decryption key (Wilson: see for example: Column 2 Line 12 – 24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Wilson within the system of Ciacelli because (a) Ciacelli discloses the video multimedia content scrambling system (CSS) and Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) standard (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50 and (b) Wilson teaches providing a poly-graphic encryption mechanism which is both fast and inexpensive with enhanced security strength (Wilson: see for example, Column 1 Line 28 – 34).

As per claim 15, Ciacelli as modified teaches the map includes a texture map (Wilson: see for example, Column 1 Line 28 – 34: the matrix is qualified as a two-dimensional texture map).

6. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ciacelli (U.S. Patent 6,236,727), and in view of Crick et al. (U.S. Patent 5,675,793), in view of Freeman (U.S. Patent 2002/0129374), and in view of Wilson (U.S. Patent 4,520,232).

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As per claim 28, Ciacelli as modified does not disclose expressly decrypting includes using a map as a decryption key.

Wilson teaches decrypting includes using a map as a decryption key (Wilson: see for example: Column 2 Line 12 – 24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Wilson within the system of Ciacelli as modified because (a) Ciacelli discloses the video multimedia content scrambling system (CSS) and Moving Picture Expert Group (MPEG) standard (Ciacelli: Column 3 Line 25 – 43 and Column 2 Line 48 – 50 and (b) Wilson teaches providing a poly-graphic encryption mechanism which is both fast and inexpensive with enhanced security strength (Wilson: see for example, Column 1 Line 28 – 34).

As per claim 29, Ciacelli as modified teaches teaches the map includes a texture map (Wilson: see for example, Column 1 Line 28 – 34: the matrix is qualified as a two-dimensional texture map).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm.

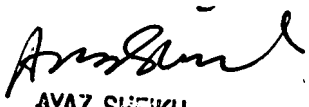
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Longbit Chai
Examiner
Art Unit 2131

LBC



AYAZ SHEKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100